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NEWS 12	FEB 02	GENBANK enhanced with SET PLURALS and SET SPELLING
NEWS 13	FEB 06	Patent sequence location (PSL) data added to USGENE
NEWS 14	FEB 10	COMPENDEX reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 15	FEB 11	WTEXTILES reloaded and enhanced

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:45:18 ON 14 FEB 2009

=> file aquasci, bioeng, biosis, fomad, caplus
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FILE 'AQUASCI' ENTERED AT 13:47:21 ON 14 FEB 2009

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FILE 'FOMAD' ENTERED AT 13:47:21 ON 14 FEB 2009

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:47:21 ON 14 FEB 2009

=> s astaxanthin (L) algae (L) (caprylic or capric)
L1 0 ASTAXANTHIN (L) ALGAE (L) (CAPRYLIC OR CAPRIC)

=> s astaxanthin and caprylic
L2 7 ASTAXANTHIN AND CAPRYLIC

=> d l2 1-7 ibib abs

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1155669 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:408949
TITLE: Cationic latex as a carrier for active ingredients and methods for making and using the same
INVENTOR(S): Krishnan, Venkataram
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 36pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 895541.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 20080233062	A1	20080925	US 2008-116006		20080506
US 20080057049	A1	20080306	US 2007-895541		20070824
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2006-839973P	P	20060824
			US 2007-895541	A2	20070824

AB This invention relates to the field of polymeric materials that can be used in combination with a wide variety of substrates, such as textiles, metal, cellulosic materials, plastics, and the like, and to the field of active agents including, for example, antimicrobial, antibacterial, and

antifungal materials. This invention further relates to latex polymer coatings that comprise at least one active component as well as methods for making and using such latex compns. Thus, deodorant composition was prepared
comprising DC245 fluid 49.30%, Bentone gel VS-5/PC 13.50%, Puresyn 4 10.0%, Asensa CL 110 1.0%, Cabosil M5 0.2%, Reach AZP 908 SUF 24.0%, and dipropylene glycol 2.0%.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:770132 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:106640
TITLE: Polyglycerin fatty ester-containing screen inks and pressure-sensitive transfer sheets printed therewith
INVENTOR(S): Iida, Yasuharu; Higo, Sachiko; Furukawa, Kunihiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2008143992	A	20080626	JP 2006-331364	20061208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2006-331364	20061208

AB Title screen inks, capable of printing on food, are prepared by mixing 60-90 parts dispersions of colored edible dyes and white edible dyes in heat-meltable compns. comprising polyglycerin fatty esters, hydrogenated vegetable oils, and edible waxes with 10-40 parts H2O at 50-70°, and emulsifying. Title pressure-sensitive transfer sheets are prepared by printing 50-90 μm-thick substrates with the screen inks at thickness 5-20 μm (as dried coating). Thus, bleached paper for food was screen-printed with an ink containing caprylic capric triglycerides, hexaglycerin ricinoleate, hydrogenated soybean oil, beeswax, Japan Red 40 Al lake, and CaCO3 to give a pressure-sensitive transfer sheet showing good blocking resistance and no curling nor delamination.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1207105 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:454810
TITLE: External compositions containing redox catalysts, oxidoreductase, and/or reducing agents
INVENTOR(S): Yanagi, Kotaro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2007277212	A	20071025	JP 2006-127932	20060404
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2006-127932	20060404

AB The invention relates to an external composition, especially an anti-wrinkle,

skin-whitening, anti-acne, anti-aging, and skin barrier function-improving cosmetic composition, wherein the composition is characterized by containing at least two components selected from a metal redox catalyst, an oxidoreductase, and a reducing agent. The components activates biol. tissue or bioactive agent through the reducing effect. The components may be immobilized on the surface of carrier particles. For example, crystallized subtilisin was crosslinked with protein through glutaraldehyde to stabilize. The crystal was mixed with platinum colloid in 0.5 % xanthan gel at 10 and 0.1 %, resp., and further mixed with L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphate ester-6-palmitate (3 %), fullerene C60 (1 %), and preservative (2 %). The gel composition showed higher keratolytic effect as compared with glycolic acid cream on human skin. Also, an emulsion composition containing the gel composition 0.0001-10 % with other ingredients was formulated.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:404819 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:189706
TITLE: Sugar ester synthesis by a mycelium-bound Mucor circinelloides lipase in a micro-reactor equipped with water activity sensor
AUTHOR(S): Antczak, Tadeusz; Patura, Justyna; Szczesna-Antczak, Miroslawa; Hiler, Dariusz; Bielecki, Stanislaw
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Technical Biochemistry, Technical University of Lodz, Lodz, 90-924, Pol.
SOURCE: Journal of Molecular Catalysis B: Enzymatic (2004), 29(1-6), 155-161
CODEN: JMCEF8; ISSN: 1381-1177
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:189706
AB The mycelium-bound Mucor circinelloides lipase was used for the synthesis of esters of saccharides and fatty acids in 37 mL reactor equipped with magnetic stirrer and water activity sensor. Either di-n-pentyl ether or the mixture of di-n-pentyl and petroleum ethers were applied as reaction media. Water activity sensor provided online monitoring of this parameter and control of continuous processes of ester synthesis. It was found that two natural antioxidants, i.e. carotene and astaxanthin activated this lipase in organic solvents that could be beneficial for the synthesis of esters of compds. sensitive to oxidation, e.g. polyunsatd. fatty acids.
REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:821281 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:146440
TITLE: Activity of immobilised in situ intracellular lipases from Mucor circinelloides and Mucor racemosus in the synthesis of sucrose esters
AUTHOR(S): Antczak, T.; Hiler, D.; Krystynowicz, A.; Szczesna, M.; Bielecki, S.; Galas, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Technical Biochemistry, Technical University of Lodz, Lodz, 90-924, Pol.
SOURCE: Progress in Biotechnology (2000), 17(Food

Biotechnology), 221-227
CODEN: PBITE3; ISSN: 0921-0423
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:146440
AB The activity of intracellular, immobilized in situ lipases from Mucor circinelloides and Mucor racemosus can be changed by means of chemical modifications of the reaction milieu, using some substances isolated from Mucor cells. The substances act ambivalently (as activators or inhibitors) on the lipases. The yield of sucrose monocaprylate synthesis and the time to reach the reaction equilibrium state were determined in mono- and biphasic systems. The investigations proved that in a milieu of di-n-pentyl ether saturated with water, 92% of sucrose was esterified, and the location of the lipase on the interface between the phases, markedly diminished the time equilibrium to reach.
REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:65684 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:65684
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:12543b-d
TITLE: Lipides of Ankistrodesmus braunii
AUTHOR(S): Williams, Virginia R.; McMillan, Rosamond
CORPORATE SOURCE: Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge
SOURCE: Science (Washington, DC, United States) (1961), 133, 459-60
CODEN: SCIEAS; ISSN: 0036-8075
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. CA 52, 5542h. The cellular lipides of A. braunii, grown to stationary phase on a chemical defined medium, were analyzed. The lipide content varied from 18 to 73% (dry weight), depending on age and methods of analysis. The pigments of the nonsaponifiable fraction were separated by adsorption chromatography and counter current extraction and tentatively identified as β-carotene, astaxanthin, lutein, and possibly a derivative of neoxanthin. The correct spectra and solubility were obtained for the 1st 3. The fatty acid fraction was converted to the corresponding Me esters and analyzed by gas chromatography. The principal fatty acids present were: palmitic, oleic, and linolenic acids. Traces were detected of caprylic, capric, lauric, and palmitoleic acids.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1938:64637 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 32:64637
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 32:9053f-i,9054a-h
TITLE: Astaxanthin and ovoverdin
AUTHOR(S): Kuhn, Richard; Sorensen, Nils A.
SOURCE: Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft [Abteilung] B: Abhandlungen (1938), 71B, 1879-88
CODEN: BDCBAD; ISSN: 0365-9488
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The green chromoprotein (I) in the eggs of Astacus gammarus is easily

decomposed by alc., acetone, dilute acids or heat into a red pigment (II) which with alc. KOH gives astacin (III) (C. A. 27, 3530; 28, 217.1; Karrer and Hubner, C. A. 30, 6387.5). An interesting question was how combination of a red carotenoid with a colorless protein component can give a deep blue-green cbromoprotein. II, originally designated ovo ester, is not an ester but a hydroxylated carotenoid C40H52O4, i. e., a xanthophyll, and it is accordingly called astaxanthin. It differs from III in containing 4 more H atoms. In alkaline solution it uses up exactly 2 mols. O, smoothly giving III: II + 2O = III + 2H2O2. If O is strictly excluded, no trace of III is formed. The process hitherto thought to be a saponification is therefore really an autoxidation. On the basis of the triketo-β-carotene structure for III which the work of Karrer and his colleagues has made very probable, it may be concluded that II contains 2 secondary alc. groups in the place of 2 of the ketone groups in III. The HO groups can readily be detected by esterification. No tetraesters could be prepared; the keto groups in II do not enolize under the same conditions as those in III. With MeMgI II gives only 2 mols. CH4 and its diacetate shows no active H at 20°. The absence of CH2 groups next to the CO groups would explain why, unlike III, the distribution of II between benzine and aqueous MeOH is not influenced by dilute NaOH. It is very probable that the 2 CO groups are in conjugation with the polyene chain. II would then be a 5,5'-dihydroxy-4,4'-diketo-β-carotene. Whereas III has only 1 homogeneous absorption band, II and its esters show 3 distinct maximum in the visible region. When O is strictly excluded, II gives deep blue alkali salts. If air is admitted the color immediately changes to red and III is formed. The phenomenon is similar to the formation of the orange K stilbenediolate (IV) from benzoin and K alcoholate. The blue salts are probably formed by double enolization and have the structure (R = polyene chain). They have not been isolated in analyzable form but on decomposition with dilute H2SO4 in a high vacuum they give II exclusively. Ovoverdin (I) is also assumed to be an analog of IV and is assigned a structure similar to that above, with basic groups of the protein component replacing the K atoms. This would explain its blue-green color. Unlike the blue salts, however, it is not autoxidizable; this is believed to be due to the fact that the protein is present not only in salt-like combination but that, as in the formation of flavoproteins and flavophosphoproteins, forces come into play which effect a sp., relatively firm "anchoring" of the pigment to the protein. From sedimentation studies of hardly purified solns. of I from the eggs. of Homarus americanus, Wyckoff (C. A. 31, 8568.6) obtained values corresponding to a mol. weight of about 300,000. The question was whether with increasing purification the ratio of II to protein in I would approach the value 1:500 corresponding to such a mol. weight With fresh eggs. of North Sea lobsters as starting material, the content of II, after cleavage of the protein fraction with pyridine, was determined calorimetrically in a step photometer. The protein content was determined by precipitation with tannin (C. A. 32, 202.2) and Kjeldahl N detns. on the ppts. The I was purified by fractional adsorption on Al(OH)3 and fractional elution with Na2HPO4 or 40%-saturated (NH4)2SO4 under N in a refrigerator. There were thus obtained products with a constant ratio II: protein of 1:242. The absorption spectrum did not change during the course of the purification. The mol. weight determined in this way is therefore around 144,000. The epiphasic pigments in the red epidermis of the lobster, hitherto considered to be esters of III, are really esters of II, for when the saponification is effected in the

complete absence of air there are obtained the characteristic deeply colored salts of II which are instantly dehydrogenated to the tetraketone only when air is admitted. The chromoproteins also yield the double α-ketol with heat or dilute acids. The pigment of the boiled lobster is therefore II, not III. This is probably true of all Crustacea insofar as putrefaction or other factors have not set up an alkaline reaction which makes possible autoxidation to the tetraketone on boiling. II, m. 215-16° (decomposition), $\alpha_{672.5}$ ± 0.03° (7.22 mg. in 10 cc. pyridine, l 2 dm.). Diacetate, deep blue-black, m. 203- 5° (evacuated tubes, Berl block), goes into the lower layer in distribution tests between 90% MeOH and benzine. Dicaprylate, dark red, m. 121-4° (in vacua, Berl block); only very little can be shaken out of benzine with 95% MeOH and less than half with 90% MeOH, but with 97% MeOH most of the pigment goes into the lower layer. Dipalmitate, violet-red, m. 71.5-2.5°.

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:45:18 ON 14 FEB 2009)

     FILE 'AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, FOMAD, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:47:21 ON 14
     FEB 2009
L1             0 S ASTAXANTHIN (L) ALGAE (L) (CAPRYLIC OR CAPRIC)
L2             7 S ASTAXANTHIN AND CAPRYLIC

=> s astaxanthin anc capric
L3             0 ASTAXANTHIN ANC CAPRIC

=> s astaxanthin and pelargonic
L4             1 ASTAXANTHIN AND PELARGONIC

=> d l4 ibib abs

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2008:1155669  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          149:408949
TITLE:                    Cationic latex as a carrier for active ingredients and
                          methods for making and using the same
INVENTOR(S):              Krishnan, Venkataram
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       USA
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 36pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
                          Ser. No. 895541.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   2
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     --------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     US 20080233062       A1    20080925    US 2008-116006          20080506
     US 20080057049       A1    20080306    US 2007-895541          20070824
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 2006-839973P     P   20060824
                                             US 2007-895541      A2  20070824
AB   This invention relates to the field of polymeric materials that can be
     used in combination with a wide variety of substrates, such as textiles,
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metal, cellulosic materials, plastics, and the like, and to the field of active agents including, for example, antimicrobial, antibacterial, and antifungal materials. This invention further relates to latex polymer coatings that comprise at least one active component as well as methods for making and using such latex compns. Thus, deodorant composition was prepared
comprising DC245 fluid 49.30%, Bentone gel VS-5/PC 13.50%, Puresyn 4 10.0%, Asensa CL 110 1.0%, Cabosil M5 0.2%, Reach AZP 908 SUF 24.0%, and dipropylene glycol 2.0%.

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FILE 'AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, FOMAD, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:47:21 ON 14 FEB 2009
L1 0 S ASTAXANTHIN (L) ALGAE (L) (CAPRYLIC OR CAPRIC)
L2 7 S ASTAXANTHIN AND CAPRYLIC
L3 0 S ASTAXANTHIN ANC CAPRIC
L4 1 S ASTAXANTHIN AND PELARGONIC

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LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y
STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 13:53:19 ON 14 FEB 2009